



# The China Mail

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No. 16,082

號九十月一十年四十百九千壹英

SONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1914

寅甲戌年三國民華中

PRIOE, \$3.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

JAPAN AND THE SOUTH SEA  
ISLANDS.

Courtesy, the Premier, on the 11th inst. publicly announced at a luncheon given at his official residence to leading members of the Seiyukai the intention of the Government to introduce next session the Bill for the formation of two Army Divisions in Chosen. At the luncheon the Premier and his colleagues were subjected to a severe cross-fire from the guests who wanted explanations of various points, etc. Eighteen members responded to the invitation, among these guests being Baron Takahashi, Mr. Sugita, Mr. Ooka, Mr. Uku and Mr. Yamamoto. The Government was represented by all the Ministers of State except Viscount Oka, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Mr. Wakatsuki, Minister of Finance; Lieut-General Oka, Minister of War; and Vice-Admiral Yashiro, Minister of the Navy.

After referring to the present war in Europe and the situation at Tsingtao, the Premier assured his listeners that the Government was seriously considering various questions that might possibly arise between Japan and China as a sequel of the fall of Tsingtao, which is expected to take place about the middle of this month, or in the early part of next month at the latest. With regard to other diplomatic affairs, the Premier preferred to defer discussion to a more appropriate occasion.

Mr. Sugita, who was the first to open the questioning, asked the Foreign Minister if Japan consulted the British Government before sending an ultimatum to Germany.

Baron Takahashi replied in the negative. In sending the ultimatum Japan acted of her own free will, and was not coerced.

Mr. Sugita asked if Japan would negotiate or consult with the British Government in any steps she might propose taking in future.

This question elicited a negative reply from the Foreign Minister, who at the same time expressed his regret that he could not disclose diplomatic secrets at such a meeting. He, however, desired those present to be at ease, as the Government was firmly resolved as to the disposal of the South Sea Islands and Tsingtao.

Baron Takahashi took exception to the attitude of the Foreign Minister, who, in his opinion, was too prompt to keep the public in the dark as to the diplomatic policy of the Government. The speaker suggested that the Minister should take the public into his confidence more, following the example of the late Marquis Iwakura.

Baron Takahashi feared the policy of the present Foreign Minister would have the effect of leading the people into a belief that the Government was committing a series of blunders in diplomatic affairs. Baron Kato expressed his appreciation of the kind advice, but denied that he was pursuing a secret policy, as alleged. In fact, he had on occasion made public the progress of diplomatic affairs. The Minister asked that those present should refrain from prying too much into diplomatic affairs.

While sympathizing with the Premier in his desire to exchange views with the Seiyukai members, Mr. Ooka could not understand the hostile tone always adopted by the Premier's organ toward the Seiyukai. He asked the Premier to see that greater care is exercised in this respect. Mr. Ooka then inquired if it was true that Japan gave an assurance to the U.S. Government that her occupation of the South Sea Islands was of a temporary nature, to which interrogation both the Premier and the Foreign Minister replied in the negative.

Mr. Ogawa also suggested that the present offered an unique opportunity for solving various outstanding questions between Japan and China.

The Premier expressed his agreement with Mr. Ogawa, but begged to be excused from making any statement in this connection.

After exchanging views on various minor topics, the party dispersed. — Japan Gazette.

Dr. Livingston Bart arrived at Tsingtao recently and immediately took up the duties of Principal at the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College. The staff and the senior students gave him a hearty welcome at the station.

Governor General Meyer Waldeck was expected to arrive in Tokyo on the 12th inst. He will be accompanied by the Hon. Tani, Minister of War, and it is believed that he will be allowed to live with Lady Meyer Waldeck.

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8 A.M. 'HONAM.' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'

5 P.M. 'FAISHAN.' 5 P.M. 'SUI AN.'

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T. F. HOUGH.

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. 1187

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Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1914. 1205

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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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WONG PING WA, Manager.

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"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation for purity and delicacy of flavor, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever."

Medical Magazine, March, 1912

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SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.

FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.

Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

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Time was when disease was thought to be due  
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism  
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil  
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease  
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once  
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with  
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches  
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ENO'S  
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is the approved remedy for driving out disease  
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It  
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new  
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It may be safely taken at any time by young  
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It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhea  
by removing the irritating cause.  
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pointed TRUSTEE and ATTORNEY of  
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All persons indebted to said Club are  
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THOMAS FREDERICK ROUGH,  
Care of HICKS & HUGHES,  
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Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1914.

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Absolutely the best in the Colony.

BREAKFAST BACON

in rashers...90 cts. per lb.

MILD CURED

HAM...85 &amp; 86 cts. per lb.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

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7.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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NIGHT SERVICE on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL GARR by arrangement at the  
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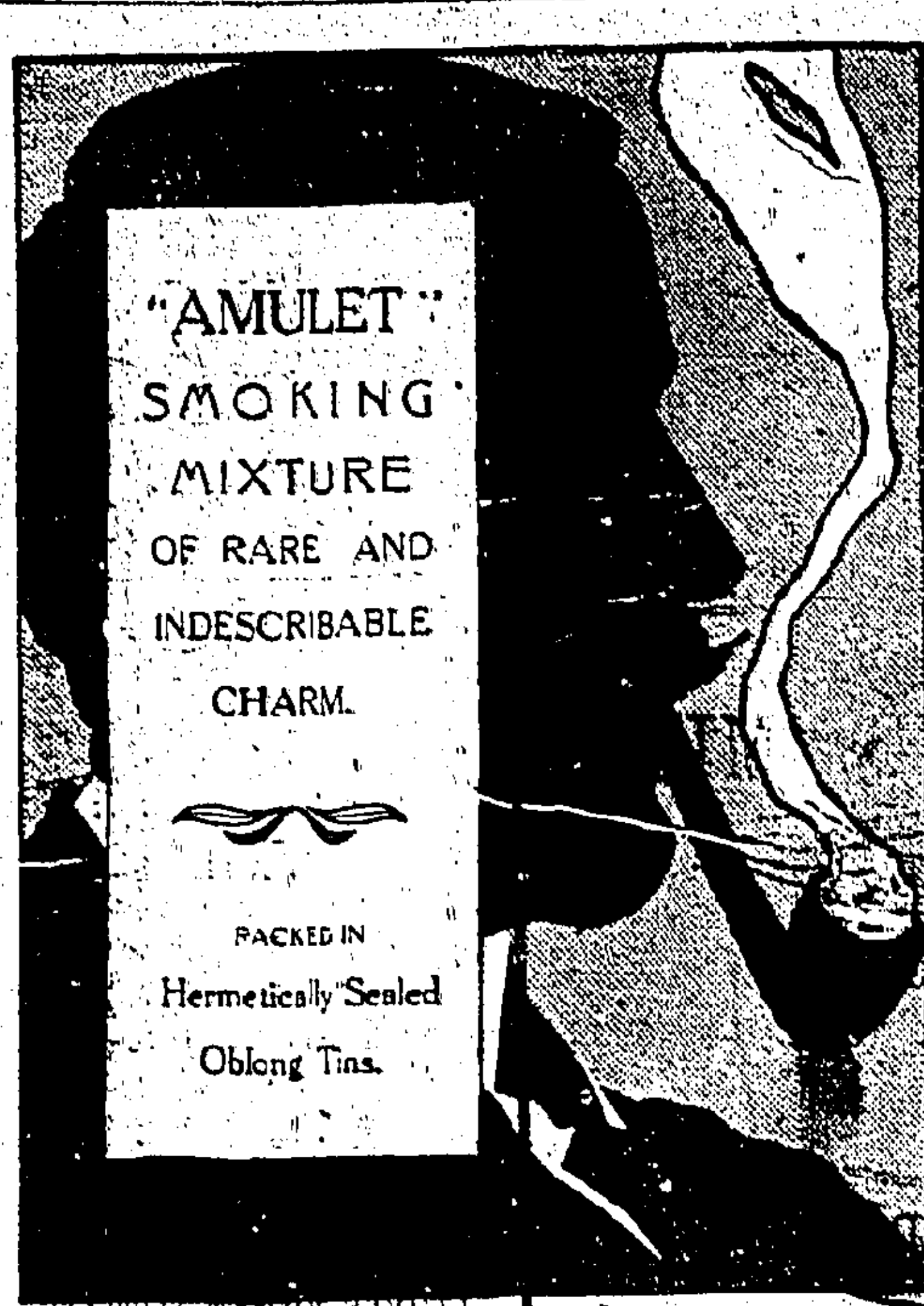
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Consultation.

FOR a good solid meal at a low cost,  
Table O'F with Wine & Liquors,  
see ALEXANDRA CAFE.



Prices 2 or tin 50 cents  
4 " \$1.00  
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and A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

## JELICOE AND NELSON.

## THE SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE.

(By Arnold White in "The Navy.")

## COOL IN DANGER.

Nelson was a most puzzling man. Opposite qualities and characteristics were united in the one man. He was little in little things, and he was big in big things. Sir Alexander Hall said of Nelson that he was "by far the greatest man in great things he ever saw; that he had seen him petulant in trifles, and as cool and collected as a philosopher when surrounded by dangers in which men of common minds would have been flurried." "What is to be done?" It was a treat to see his animated and collected countenance in the heat of action.

## BRITISH REVENUE.

Britain is now in the heat of action. British demerit in action is a mixture of humility with ambition; humility because forty-seven millions of people in these islands, three hundred and nineteen millions of people in India and fourteen millions of people in the Dominions beyond the Seas, are protected from child murder and woman insult by two hundred and thirty-two thousand men and boys at sea in the Grand Fleet. Britain is not ambitious to obtain German gold, German territory, or German pictures and works of art. Britain is ambitious to destroy the German military caste for all time. Lieutenant von Focher who struck the hunchback cobble with his sabre at Zarnen is the type of officer of "bloody beat" who has secured the destruction of Germany's Navy and Germany's Army.

## THE SPIRIT OF NELSON.

The German Navy admires the British Navy. To the best of his ability Admiral Von Tirpitz has copied the material side of the Royal Navy. What the Germans have not copied, is the spirit of Nelson. Lord Fisher of Kilverstone has said:—

"A great French Admiral has written, 'In génie de Nelson c'est d'avoir compris notre faiblesse.' Yes, that's just it. Nelson knew when to be rash and how to be rash; he studied his enemy. Commenting on this supposed weakness, the obvious admiral said to George the Third, 'Sir, that Commodore Nelson of yours is mad!' 'Mad, is he?' replied the King, 'I wish to heaven he would bite some of my admirals!'

"Nelson was not only a great man; he was a good man. Read this—his last day on earth:—

"Soon after daylight Nelson came upon deck. The 21st of October was a festival in his family, because on that day his uncle, Captain Suckling, in the Dreadnought, with two other line-of-battle ships, had beaten off a French squadron of four sail of the line and three frigates. Nelson, with that sort of superstition from which few persons are entirely exempt, had more than once expressed his persuasion that this was to be the day of his battle; and he was well pleased at seeing his prediction about to be verified. The wind was now from the west—light breeze, with a long heavy swell. Signal was made to bear down upon the enemy in two lines, and the fleet set all sail. Collingwood, in the Royal Sovereign, led the van line of thirteen ships; the Victory led the further line of fourteen. Having seen that all was as it should be, Nelson retired to his cabin and wrote the following prayer:—

"May the great God Whom I worship grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious victory; and may no misconduct in any one trench it, and may humanity after victory be the predominant feature in the British Fleet. For myself, individually, I commit my life to Him that made me, and may His blessing light on my endeavours for serving my country faithfully. To Him I resign myself, and the just cause which is entrusted to me to defend. Amen, Amen, Amen."

"Will Heaven be denied him" who thus died in battle for his country and made this great prayer?

"If the chariot and the horses of fire had been vouchsafed for Nelson's translation, he could scarcely have departed in a brighter blaze of glory."

"Truella ceciliaus."

SIR JOHN JELICOE.

Jelicoe, like Nelson, is not only a great man, but a good man. Not only does he carry on his shoulders the burden of the English Fleet and gunnery, but he is worthy of that which, as Bacon says:—

"May be ranked amongst the greatest, which happeneth rarely: That is, of such as sacrifice themselves, to Death or Danger, for the good of their Country."

## A HAPPY WARRIOR.

Jelicoe, in the phrase of Wordsworth, is a "Happy Warrior"—Nelson was the "ideal of courage and tenderness, of patriotism, of devotion. So also is Jelicoe, and the band of Brothers who are his captains. Nelson had a dauntless and heroic spirit, but a sad unselfish heart. Jelicoe was raised to the pinnacle of naval ambition by the silent vote of the Grand Fleet. It is therefore legitimate to hope that his heart is neither sad nor unselfish. Jelicoe is like the "Happy Warrior."

"Where his endeavours are an inward light."

"That makes the path before him always bright."

JELICOE'S ACHIEVEMENT.

But for Jelicoe, news would have been received before now of the annihilation of our Mediterranean Fleet. Germany would have made herself Mistress of Malta. Malta has always been held by the Mistress of the Seas. But for Jelicoe Germany would have compelled Italy to declare war on England. But for Jelicoe Germany, Austria, and Italy would have conveyed Turkish, German, Austrian, and Italian troops to Egypt. Communications with India would have been cut. The Eastern broadsword would have been blocked. The Suez Canal would have been seized. Gibraltar would have been invested, and British power in the Far East, Middle East, and Near East would have been totally eliminated.

"REPEATING THE LESSONS."

In the grey waters of the North Sea Jelicoe is repeating the lessons which Nelson taught to the Navies of the world in his long vigil in the Gulf of Lyons. Jelicoe is not blockading the German Fleet in the sense of shutting up the naval ports of our enemy. Jelicoe, like Nelson, is watching day and night, praying that the enemy may come out. The fate of freedom and of England will be settled in one crucial moment—when the two great Hostile

Fleets meet. When the life and death struggle begins, the best Admiral will win. Defeat of a battle fleet, unlike defeat of an army corps, is irreparable, irremediable, eternal.

## DISCIPLINE.

Numbers do not constitute efficiency. Conscience of a just cause, training and practice, smart handling, education, non-political, captains, gunnery, efficiency, and, above all, discipline, discipline, discipline—these are the things that mean efficiency. An efficient small Fleet under Nelson or under Jelicoe will always beat a half-trained large Fleet under Villeneuve or von Tirpitz.

## THE LINK COMPLETE.

The link between Nelson and Jelicoe is complete. The strategic principles, the ultimate objects in view and the ideas which inspire the Fleet to-day are the same ideas, the same objects and the same principles which inspired the wooden Fleet of Nelson. The silent force of sea-power is being exerted on Germany today with the same result as when it was exerted on the France of 1805.

## GOOD GENIUS.

Napoleon was crushed by the pressure of the naval stratagem which to-day encircles the limbs of German trade. Refreshment and recovery of strength are denied to Germany. The ruins strewn by the Emperor Wilhelm in neutral waters having frightened neutral shipping from Dutch waters. They assist the British Navy in its work of bringing the Hohenzollern "on the knee." Economic pressure and good gunnery in the British Fleet carried Napoleon to St. Helena. As to the gunnery tactics of Nelson's day, they differ in no respect from the gunnery tactics of Sir John Jelicoe. Nelson wrote: "I hope we shall be able as usual to get so close to our enemies that our shot cannot miss them." What more could be said by the great gunnery expert who commands the Grand Fleet?

## JAPAN'S LITTLE WAR.

## Russian Comment.

Petersburg, Oct. 12.  
Professor A. S. Rudakov, the learned director of the Oriental Institute at Vladivostok, contributes to the Petrograd *Pouchet* the following article headed "Germany and Japan."

"Japan's declaration of war on Germany produced upon people not only in Russia but in Western Europe an impression as of something strange. But persons more familiar with Japan and her relations with Germany estimate the fact of her declaration of war as very ordinary."

"Japan for the last few decades has passed through big events of her historical life. The continually growing population, which has become congested on the islands of the Japanese archipelago, has compelled the Government of the Mikado to search for new lands. With the obstinacy and method peculiar to the Japanese they are beginning to acquire territory—the island of Formosa, the southern part of Saghalien, etc. This is without. Within, however, Japan has become a land of one-sided capitalism; entire factory towns have sprung up, for example Osaka. For her goods a market was necessary, and such a market, with colossal purchasing capacity, is situated right at her doors: it is China. But in China Japanese goods encountered serious competition on the part of Germany. Of course, both France and England are to a certain degree competitors of Japan on the Chinese market, but only in several special provinces, whereas Germany constitutes a universal competitor for Japan. Therefore the commercial part of Tsingtau, seized by the Germans in China, was a constant German menace to Japan."

"The Japanese will understand that the fall of Tsingtau will be the fall also of the German Navy going hand in hand with Malta. The victorious cannonade of Japanese guns from the forts of Tsingtau will be the funeral salute for German trade in China."

"The English and French also have cause of their influence in China. England, with her vast sea power, has a great interest in the role of Japan in the Far East. But, I repeat, for Japan the question is not the destruction in China of European trade generally, but only of German influence. Germany does not restrict herself in China, merely to an economic mission. German traders and commercial travelers, commercial agents and middlemen in China, were simultaneously political agents of Kaiserland, whereas the English and French merchants had nothing whatever to do with politics. It is this political activity that Japan regards as Germany, because Japan herself is trying her utmost to obtain as much influence as possible in China. The Chinese are annually despatching to Japan thousands of young men to study science, and these on returning to China of course come forward in the role of warm Japanophiles. Japanese settlements are scattered all over China. One of the most important railways of China, the Peking-Hankow line—is a fact in the hands of Japan. Thus a collision between Japan and Germany was inevitable. It had ripened long ago and was recognized by the statesmen of Japan, but the moment for the collision was postponed till a more convenient time. The Japanese are patient and know how to wait. But a great occasion gave them an opportunity to realize their time-honoured dream earlier than they had proposed. We see the same system in the manner of conducting the siege of Tsingtau. The Japanese strategists say: 'It would be imprudent to sacrifice under the forts of Tsingtau some tens of thousands of men, because this sacrifice is wholly futile. Tsingtau sooner or later will fall, and without this sacrifice.' As regards the relations between Japan and Russia, immediately after the First World War peace a tendency to a permanent alliance with Russia began to strengthen in Japan. The Japanese well understood that they obtained their victory over Russia quite accidentally, and, happily, valued the might and power of the Russian antagonists. Of course, separate voices made themselves heard in favour of a rapprochement with Germany, but the Russian tendency speedily triumphed. In this manner all the vital interests of Japan make her a faithful friend to the Triple Entente."

"If you happen to be late your meals will be cold and your energy will be exhausted. Only ALEXANDRA CAFE."

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COUGHING INTO  
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25



## THE DOLLAR MARK

never obscures our idea of  
eyeglass service—the first  
consideration here in perfect  
satisfaction in glasses and  
our patrons never find reason  
to complain of our charge.

We use every scientific  
method of value in  
testing the sight

FOR ALL EYE TROUBLES  
CONSULT US.

CLARK & Co.  
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS  
YORK BLDG., CHATER RD.  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, May 25, 1914.

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE or  
FLAT, Hongkong or Kowloon.

Apply to—

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1914.

## FOR SALE CHEAP.

CENTRE-BOARD SAILING BOAT  
"FOAM," 13' x 6', decked; carries  
50 square feet. Good single hander;  
complete with mooring, etc.

Apply to—

Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1914.

## NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, have purchased  
all the Goods of Messrs. ABDULLA  
& SONS, dealing in drapery business in  
No. 59, Hollywood Road, and will pay  
for same on the 20th instant.

We do not hold ourselves responsible  
for any liabilities incurred by the said  
Messrs. ABDULLA & SONS.

SING LOONG Co.

Hongkong, November 16, 1914.

## NOTICE.

W. &amp; A. GILBEY'S WINES &amp; SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited  
have been appointed  
AGENTS for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's  
Wines and Spirits.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, Oct. 22, 1914.

## YEW LEE &amp; Co.

Ah Cheong and L. Hansen.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS,  
COMPRADORES and COAL MERCHANTS.

15, LES YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1914.

## FRENCH LESSONS

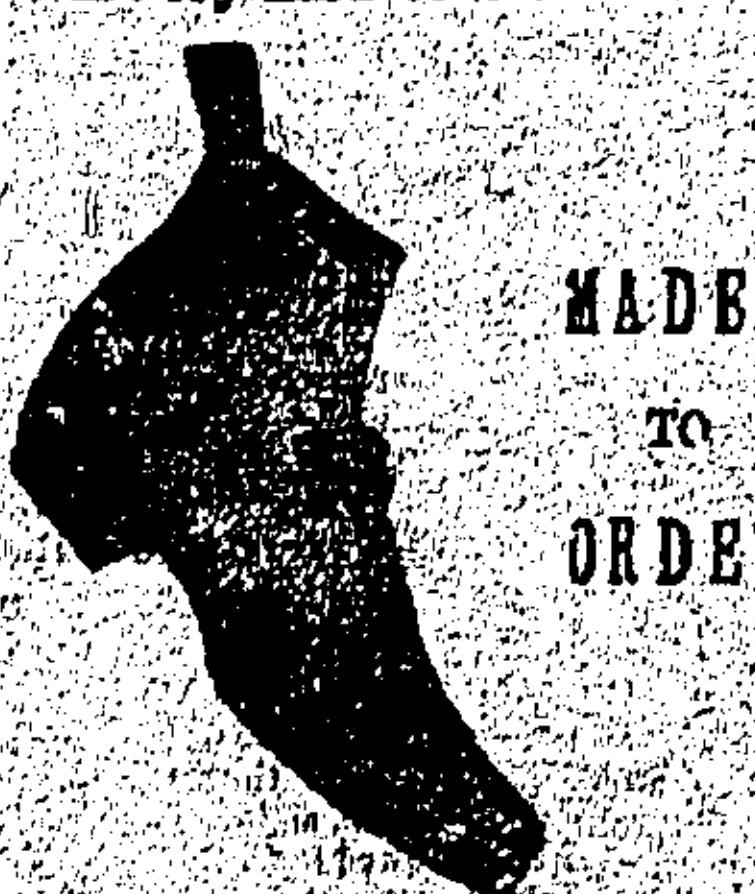
G. MOUSSON.

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1015

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

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ORDER

## CHERRY &amp; CO.

FEDDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be  
beaten. It is equalled. For Beer &  
Cakes, Confectionery, Meals with Wine &  
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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT,  
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PUBLIC AUCTION.  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(for account of the concerned),

FRIDAY,  
the 20th November, 1914, at 11 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, &c.  
Consisting of:  
Hook, Claret, Champagne, D. O. M.  
Bolsa, Haig, Haig Whisky, Amontillado  
Sherry, and a number of Bottles of Amer  
Picon, Angostura Bitters and Liqueurs.

Also  
A few Lots of CIGARS.  
N.B.—Special attention is called to the  
Hook and Claret.  
On view from Thursday afternoon.  
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1914. 1202

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
THE Undersigned have received instructions from Col. RENICK, to sell by  
Public Auction,

FRIDAY,  
the 20th November, 1914, at 2.45 p.m.,  
No. 4, Ormsby Villas, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
Comprising:  
Large Brass Bedstead with Mattresses,  
&c., Oakwood Bookcases, Wardrobes,  
Chests-of-drawers, Camp Beds, etc., etc.,  
and One Large Enamelled Bath.

The Above Furniture is Practically New.  
On view day of sale.  
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1914. 1207

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,  
the 21st November, 1914, commencing at  
11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF CIGARS,  
Comprising:  
Reina Victoria, London, High Life,  
Perfection, Princesses, etc., etc.  
To be sold in small lots.

Also  
Several boxes of Foochow Tea in boxes  
of 5 lbs.  
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 17, 1914. 1211

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

SATURDAY,  
the 21st November, 1914, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.,  
As follows:—

TEAKWOOD, &c.—Drawing Room  
Sofas, One Bedroom Suite and Dining  
Room Furniture, Arm-chairs and Sofas,  
Carpets and Rugs, New Brass and Brass-  
mounted Bedsteads, Toilet Tables, Ward-  
robes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner  
Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and  
Chairs, etc., etc., Dinner and Dessert  
Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, (New), Cutlery, Kitchen  
Utensils, Brass Fenders, etc., etc.

Also  
Three Piano, (Electric, Electric Reading,  
Lamp, etc.), 1 Marble Clock, Two Iron  
Safes, etc., etc., Lace Curtains and 2  
Type-writers.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, November 14, 1914. 1208

## AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,  
the 24th November, 1914, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner  
of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.,  
As follows:—

TEAKWOOD.—Drawing Room Suite,  
One Bedroom Suite, Dining Room  
Furniture, Arm-chairs and Sofas,  
Carpets and Rugs, Brass and Brass-  
mounted Bedsteads, Toilet Tables, Ward-  
robes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner  
Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and  
Chairs, etc., etc., Dinner and Dessert  
Services, Crockery, Glass and Sundry E.P.  
Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., etc.

Also  
One Piano by Rosenkrantz in good  
condition, One Piano by Hall & Field,  
London, One Piano by Wood & Co.,  
Glasgow, One Piano by Pleyel, Marieje  
Clocks, several Iron Safes, etc., etc.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1914. 1214

## FAILURE OF GERMAN NAVAL STRATEGY.

WHY "A WAITING GAME" ? FUNK  
OR WHAT?

By Maurice Prendergast in "The  
Navy."

MR. MICHAEL:

Up to the moment of writing (Sep-  
tember 21st) the German High Sea  
Fleet has not attempted any offensive  
operations against the British Fleet.  
This inactivity may be regarded as a  
tacit admission of temporary inferiority  
which can be terminated by some cir-  
cumstances that will materially de-  
grade that inferiority, so that the German  
Fleet can accept battle with greater  
chances of success. In other words,  
like Mr. Michael, they may be waiting  
for "something to turn up." What  
that "something" is we can only guess.  
If the above argument is admissible we  
can regard the circumstances that might  
terminate this inactivity as belonging  
to two classes, viz., "interior" and  
"exterior events." "Interior events"  
may be said to comprise those over  
which the Germans can exercise direct  
control irrespective of our operations;  
"exterior events" may be dependent  
on the developments of the campaign  
and the movements of the fleets opposed  
to the German Navy.

THE chief "interior event" which the  
Germans have been said to be waiting  
is that of reinforcements. This does  
appear very probable superficially, but  
it is doubtful whether the Germans ex-  
pect to gain materially by the rapid  
completion of the warships under con-  
struction at the time war broke out. It  
would not be advisable to state the  
exact degree of completion to which  
various British warships were advanced  
in July, but we can reach every ship  
the Germans can complete by the New  
Year with one of greater fighting power  
and can also add battleships armed  
with 15 inch guns to our fighting line  
long before the Germans can do so.  
Even if the ships building in Germany  
for foreign contracts are taken over the  
German Navy cannot hope to materially  
gain. There is only one battleship, the  
Grosser Kreuzer, and she was to have been  
armed by the American Bethlehem  
firm. If she is to be taken over Krupp  
must manufacture her guns, and so that  
many months must elapse before her  
completion. The other foreign ships  
building in Germany were two "Night  
cruisers" for Russia of the "Munster"  
Amunty type, four Argentine destroyers  
of the Santa Fe class and one or two  
submarines. The addition of these ships  
to the German Navy would not material-  
ly affect the balance of numerical power.  
Irrespective of actual additions, the Ger-  
mans may be attempting to improve the  
equipment of their existing ships. If  
such is the case, they can gain nothing,  
since we have also done this. Of course  
examples cannot be quoted, but the ex-  
pected manner in which some im-  
portant alterations were carried out  
recently to a class of battleships fully  
merited the appreciation expressed by  
the Admiralty.

HERMAN DRENNING.

It has been generally assumed that  
any reinforcements added to the Ger-  
man Fleet would be for use against our  
Navy. Every description of the Russian  
Fleet which has appeared so far has  
decried that the Russians have no  
 Dreadnoughts in service. As a matter  
of fact, the Gangut and Petropavlovsk  
were present at a Review held during  
June last when the French President  
visited Russia. They were then reported  
as "ready to commission." The addition  
of these two powerful ships to the  
Russian Fleet would materially alter  
the balance of power in the Baltic.  
Consequently, if the Germans detach  
a Fleet "to contain" the Russian  
squadron, it may have to include ships  
that can match these "new" Russian  
ships, and replace others transferred to  
the Baltic.

THE chief "exterior event" which the  
Germans may be waiting for is the  
"something" upon which the Germans may  
be waiting. These may be events from  
which their enemy may temporarily lose  
some degree of superiority, or develop-  
ments which may favourably affect the  
German cause. In the first place, the  
German "guerré de course" may be  
pinned out of count. History shows that  
the destruction of commerce has never  
affected the ultimate result of a naval  
war. It may inflict considerable incon-  
venience on an enemy, but it does not  
alter the result of a campaign. The  
devise played by the Germans on various  
French and Belgian towns are on a  
similar footing; even if they had been  
destroyed the result of the battle of the  
Marne would have been just the same.  
Incidentally, the German counter-  
raiding has not proved so destructive  
as was anticipated. Warfare on British  
mercantile interests may therefore be  
excluded.

THE MINE-LAYING CRIME.

Judging from the activity displayed in  
the sowing of mines, the Germans ex-  
pected a rich harvest from this source.  
After seven weeks of war, the total Ger-  
man "bag" amounts to two small  
cruisers and a gunboat. Since the British  
mine-laying campaign is still in  
reserve, neutral shipping owners know  
on which side the guillotine for the loss  
of their vessels. As a deterrent in re-  
sult, the German tonnage sunk by British  
guerrillas is seven and a half times  
as great as that inflicted on us by the  
German mine. Every week that passes  
gives our sweeping squadrons greater  
experience in the German methods of  
sowing mines, so that the chances of  
further German successes should be  
gradually lessened. This is probably  
one of those "exterior events" upon  
which the Germans have greatly relied,  
bearing in mind the sudden loss of the  
Japanese squadron from which the  
sinking of the Haze and Yashima.  
If the Germans cannot obtain any greater

## "DAMNABLE IRRATION."

THE second "interior event" may be  
that a new series of operations are being  
prepared on account of the inadequacy  
of the existing plans to meet actual  
circumstances. Considering the reputa-  
tion the German War Staff possess for  
elaborating plans to meet every possible  
contingency, this may sound very im-  
probable. For many years, the Flying  
Squadrons of Flottillen leaders  
(questioned by the indubitable Browning)  
have declared that we should lose part  
of our numerical superiority at the very  
beginning of the war by missed attacks  
of destroyers. This has been repeated  
with such "damnable iteration" that  
it has almost become an article of faith.  
Every "future war year" of recent  
date embodies the "Port Arthur" of  
some of our ships. After this article,  
the German Fleet was to engage ours on  
equal terms. Unfortunately, the Ad-  
miralty did not believe that childlike  
simplicity with which the Flottillen-  
pundits so "prudently" endorsed it. We  
refused to play the game as "made in  
Germany," and the Grand Fleet van-  
ished a week before the declaration of war.  
If the German naval campaign did re-  
semble that on land, they must have  
counted on some shattering blow in the  
West against our Fleet and the subse-  
quent transferring of activities to the  
Baltic. But the attempts both on land  
and sea have miscarried and the Ger-  
man forces have still to fight on two  
frontiers and two seas. Germany does  
possess the great advantage of a rapid  
line of internal communication through  
the Kiel Canal, but so long as the Rus-  
sian Fleet exists, it must be "contain-  
ed." Germany, therefore, cannot con-  
centrate every ship against us. Russia  
may be using the same naval tactics as  
Germany, viz., keeping the battle-fleet  
informed under the cover of a strongly  
infused and mixed position. If the Ger-  
mans attempt to force an action under  
such conditions, they may find they  
have caught a Tartar in more senses  
than one. In neither sphere of action  
have the Germans succeeded in crushing  
their opponents. Against us, they  
seem to have lost the whole of that  
opening gambit upon which they were  
said to count so much. It is accord-  
ingly possible that the Germans are at-  
tempting to readjust their naval plans  
to the present state of affairs.

THE third "interior event" concerns  
that of personnel. After making every  
possible provision for losses, manning  
of new ships, etc., the Admiralty has  
formed a new Naval Brigade of three  
Divisions for land service. This was  
the unlikeliest of all, when one re-  
calls those pointed predictions re-  
garding Germany with regard to the  
great difficulties we were experiencing in  
manning our Fleet even on a peace foot-  
ing. The Germans should not be suffer-  
ing from any deficiency of personnel, but  
it is rather a question of "quality"  
than of actual "quantity." As is well-  
known, the German crews contain a  
large leaven of new recruits. Their in-  
activity may be due, to some extent, to  
inadequate training so that a higher  
standard of general efficiency may be  
attained. Of course, the training under  
such conditions cannot be so good as  
that given by work at sea, but the case  
is not without precedent. Makarov and  
Rodjevich both used such methods.  
It would be most dangerous, however,  
to assume that the German personnel  
is at so low an ebb as that of the Rus-  
sians ten years ago. Far from it, but  
this factor does come within the range  
of possibilities, and has therefore been  
referred to.

THE chief "exterior event" which the  
Germans may be waiting for is the  
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Incidentally, the German counter-  
raiding has not proved so destructive  
as was anticipated. Warfare on British  
mercantile interests may therefore be  
excluded.

THE MINE-LAYING CRIME.

Judging from the activity displayed in  
the sowing of mines, the Germans ex-  
pected a rich harvest from this source.  
After seven weeks of war, the total Ger-  
man "bag" amounts to two small  
cruisers and a gunboat. Since the British  
mine-laying campaign is still in  
reserve, neutral shipping owners know  
on which side the guillotine for the loss  
of their vessels. As a deterrent in re-  
sult, the German tonnage sunk by British  
guerrillas is seven and a half times  
as great as that inflicted on us by the  
German mine. Every week that passes  
gives our sweeping squadrons greater  
experience in the German methods of  
sowing mines, so that the chances of  
further German successes should be  
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Give immediate relief and a speedy cure. Invaluable for Cold in the head, Influenza and Neuralgia.

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**THE DIARY.**

**MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.**

List for Subscription Circulars closes.

**General Memoranda.**

**SATURDAY, November 21—**

Royal H.K. Yacht Club's Opening Cruise.

Noon.—Extraordinary Meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

**SUNDAY, November 22—**

Field Day for H.K.V. Rifemen.

8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.

**TUESDAY, November 24—**

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

**THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,**

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Chemists and Druggists.

**GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.**

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2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

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the elimination of error whose cumulative may amount to something like 60 ft. at 6000 ft. altitude—i.e., an angular magnitude represented roughly by the apparent diameter of the sun or moon.

It would therefore appear that Great Britain and France, in adopting the aeroplane in preference to the large "sausage-like structure" in which the Germans place so much reliance and upon which they hope to commit barbarities in France and England, have once again "gone one better" than the arrogant Prussian.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"War News" items will be found on page 8 of this issue.

Vicente Sotto is serving his sentence of six months as a second class prisoner in Bilibid gul, Manila.

Iron Box of Hongkong is again matched at Manila against Eddie Duarte, their former bout having been a draw.

Mr. Nomazawa, merchant, 3 Conduit Road, has had stolen from his room a wrist watch valued at \$18 and \$3 in cash.

The forty-eighth list of subscriptions to the Prince of Wales's Fund includes the following donation: Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s staff at Yokohama, \$100.

The sinking of the five steamers off Manila by the Emden was posted in Lloyd's several days before the naval censor passed the news for publication.

At Tientsin on the 12th instant an accident occurred while removing debris from the ruins of the German trenches. Ten people were killed and sixty-seven wounded.

The Police yesterday sent to the Dogs Home a dog found straying without a muzzle or collar. Another stray chow dog was shot and the carcass removed to the crematorium.

At the Magistrate's office this afternoon, Mr. Wood discharged the three Chinese junk people charged at the instance of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. with stealing portions of a certain cargo on the ground that the evidence was inconclusive.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies H.K.V. will parade on the Cricket Ground on Friday the 27th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. N.C.O.s will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday the 24th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Recruit Parades as ordered.

Bands of Chinese brigades are giving much trouble to the French authorities in Indo-China. Several attacks have been made on villages over the French frontier, and a number of natives have been arrested in the towns with seditious publications in possession.

Mr. Hazeland, who for some months past, has been acting as Puisne Judge at the Supreme Court, today resumed his office as First Magistrate. Mr. Wood again sits in the Second Court, Mr. Mylbourne having been appointed Registrar at the Supreme Court.

Members of the Church Missionary Society in South China are meeting this week in conference, the week in Peking, Canton, Liemoh, and Nanning being represented. Yesterday, at the invitation of the Bishop of Victoria, a "Quiet Day" was held at St. Paul's for clergy and missionaries.

Inspector Giffard charged a Chinese before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistrate's today with the theft of a military blanket which was missing from the Steam Laundry, Yau-mau, since last September. Simultaneously a pawnbroker was charged with receiving the blanket. Mr. Shepton defended, and the cases were adjourned for a week.

A European named Andrew Li yu has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained in falling from a trolley while in motion near the Murray Barracks. He was picked up by the Police in a precarious condition. On inquiring this morning he ascertained that he had received consciousness.

The children taking part in the "Blue Bird" performance had a pleasant little surprise after the "Kingdom of the Future" scene at the Matinee yesterday when each child was presented with a packet of Nestlé's Chocolate by the Proprietors as a small memento of the good work they are doing in assisting to swell the Prince of Wales' Fund by their taking part in the "Blue Bird" performance; and also as a memento of the pleasure they are giving to so many people by so doing.

Mr. Green, of the Afforestation Department, presented two Indians before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistrate's this morning with allowing 39 buffaloes to stray and do damage to a Government plantation to the left of the Shatin Tunnel. Mr. Green said the Defendants had spent large sums of money, and considerable time in rearing plantations in the New Territory and were being driven to the wall by the Government. Defendants were fined before for a similar offence. Mr. Hazeland fined each of the accused \$25.

## THE BLUE BIRD.

### AN IMPRESSION OF THE CHILDREN'S DAY.

At last I have seen the "Blue Bird." For days the air has been blue with it, every nursery and every schoolroom in Hongkong, on the Peak and in Kowloon has been a "twister" with little bird-like voices reminding parents to book seats and counting the days until the dawning of the eventful date. Weeks ago, one small girl said to me "Mother has promised not to go without me, and she won't allow me to go out at night, she won't let me at all if they do not have a machine, so of course they must have one, considering it is a children's play, it is not." I have heard many people say that it is not a children's play and it will lead to endless and unanswerable questions, but I cannot agree with that verdict. The whole thing seems to me suitable to a child's mind.

The little ones may not be able to appreciate Macbeth's language, but then in an amateur production that really does not matter for as is usually the case, in amateur performances, and this was no exception to the rule, the language was in almost every instance inaudible.

The scenic effects were beautiful and the costumes especially those of the children, charming and well thought out. The few and the last and the sugar-coated pills of laughter from the juvenile audience, who shouted their comments and criticisms at the top of their voices.

They were of course terribly bored by the dances and did not mind saying so, and with the provincial childish philosophy they ignored what did not amuse them and passed the time by conversing loudly and asking questions about the parts which interested them. Once or twice they expressed the wish that those ladies would go off and let the children and the funny people come on again. One boy called out "I don't like that water, she is not right, she should come out of a tap."

On the whole they accepted the story as it was told to them by Tyltyl and Mytyl and followed their adventures with breathless interest.

The symbols, poetry and mysticism of the play were neither, symbolical, poetical or mystical to them.

They have not learned to look at life through strong lenses; they see life through the rose spectacles we keep for their use or through the soft blue haze of wonder. Take the most beautiful scene in the play, "The Land of The Children." They always look for God to send them brothers or sisters there; they seem perfectly natural to them to see their future relations on this lovely between land, with a sailing boat and a boat man, waiting to convey them to their earthly home. I can still remember the tales of a little brother who used to enchant me, with his accounts of how well the remembered playing with me and the rest of us in "well land before any of us were born."

"What is that singing 'Mumme'?" "That's the Mother's welcome to the coming 'babies'."

"Ah! Mr. Macbeth, your ideal world is very beautiful and some day humanity may overcome all its ills of the flesh, as they have done in 'The Blue Bird' and then the Mothers may sing a heavenly song of praise while the boat with the new born babe approaches but in the meantime—"Well, bless the children, there was no pathos in the song for them."

So, also in the land of memory there was no need for a stretch of the childish imagination for the purpose of realising that the grand parents and little brothers were dead and yet could feed and live and kiss, and have rheumatism.

"There is no death" is no incredible statement, no lip utterance, to children. Until we teach them to fear death and let them see our grief and mourning for the dead, they implicitly believe that any dear departed friend or animal lives in some other world in a like condition to our own.

Right through the play the little ones of whom the audience was chiefly composed enjoyed and applauded and directly it was over—"Oh, it is finished, what a shame, what a shame to come again to-morrow!"

From a grown up point of view, apart from the pleasure we had in watching the children they spoiled the effect of the play, from the critical standpoint, by their incessant chattering. The Chinese members of the audience were also very noisy and the murmur of voices never ceased, so that it was almost impossible to catch the dialogue. One or two of the actors rose superior to all disadvantages and enunciated every word clearly and in a ringing carrying tone; this was particularly noticeable in the cases of Mytyl, Tyltyl and Night.

The artistic production of the play made it difficult for one to realise that it was not the work of professionals, which was a little hard on the performers who as amateurs could not be expected to act up to the high standard. The play was an ambitious one and to attempt it, I think everyone was surprised at its success, and unanimous in the opinion that nothing of the kind has ever been seen in Hongkong and that it would take a lot of beating anywhere.

The children were excellent and delightful and what struck me most was

## A FAVORITE RUB DOWN.

Enter the football player and the All round athlete show the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All aches and pains like muscle and sprains and swellings are treated one and the same by Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## SPORTING.

### HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The newly formed committee of the Hongkong Association League met last evening and revised the rules and fixed up the list of League fixtures. Six teams have entered the second division.

### HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

#### No Fixtures To Be Arranged.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League was held at the Club pavilion last evening, Mr. R. E. U. Bird occupying the Chair in the absence of Mr. R. Hancock, the President, who was unavoidably absent.

The following club representatives were present: Messrs. F. Sutton and W. L. Weaver (Kowloon C.C.), R. J. Kennedy and T. E. Pearce (Hongkong C.C.), R. Bass (Craigengower), C. Barr and W. Hill (Civil Service), Inspector Withers (Police), Capt. Matthews (R.G.A.), C. H. Law (Chinese I.C.C.), Wai Wing Lock and Chan Yat Kwong (University), with Mr. H. M. Taylor (Hon. Sec. and Treas.).

The eleventh annual report stated: Shield Competition. In accordance with the new rule (passed at the meeting on the 17th May, 1913) only seven teams were allowed to enter for this competition viz.:

Hongkong Cricket Club, Craigengower, R.G.A., Civil Service, Kowloon Navy, and Army Staff and Department.

The season was a very successful one from every point of view, and the Hongkong Cricket Club were again winners of the Shield playing ten matches, nine of which were won and one drawn. A second division of the League, which was much discussed in previous years, was started during the season under the leadership of the Hon. Sec. and Treas. and proved a big success. Seven teams entered for this division viz.:

Royal Engineers, Chinese Recreation Club, Civil Service (Second Eleven), Police, 88th Company R.G.A., Kowloon (Second Eleven) and Army Staff and Department.

By winning 9 matches out of 12, secured premier place in this competition. No trophy was presented to the winners, but a gold medal similar to that of the First Division was presented to each member of the winning team. The match was played on the 8th and 18th November between the Hongkong Cricket Club and a team drawn from the Rest of League. The match provided some good cricket and resulted in a draw after a close and exciting game, although victory may be claimed by the Hongkong Cricket Club on their lead of 110 runs in the first innings.

A second game was arranged towards the end of the season but finally had to be abandoned after two postponements on account of the weather. The Committee announced with regret the resignation of their departure for Home of Mr. W. Drew Bradwood as Vice-President of the League. A letter was written to him on the 19th March just previous to his departure thanking him for his untiring efforts on behalf of the League, and the Committee desire to place on record the valuable services rendered by Mr. Bradwood. He was one of the promoters of the League, and ever since its inception he has been its chief supporter.

The report and accounts were adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Inspector Withers.

The League table for the season was:

	F.	W.	D.	L.	P.
Hongkong Cricket Club	10	9	0	1	9
Craigengower	12	6	3	3	6
R.G.A.	10	4	4	2	4
Civil Service	10	4	4	2	4
Kowloon	11	3	7	1	3
Navy	8	2	6	0	2
Army Staff and Dept.	7	1	6	0	1

	F.	W.	D.	L.	P.
Royal Engineers	12	9	1	2	9
Chinese Recreation Club	12	7	3	1	7
Civil Service	10	5	4	0	6
Police	11	5	4	1	6
88th Company	12	3	9	0	3
Kowloon	8	4	2	0	4
Army Staff and Dept.	8	1	7	0	1

Officers elected were:—President, Mr. R. Hancock; Vice-President, the Hon. Sec. and Treas., Mr. H. M. Taylor. The meeting decided, in view of the prevailing conditions and the time consumed in conducting a successful list of League fixtures, to abandon the League this year, and to arrange for friendly matches between the teams.

The absence of all consciousness in the principal girls and boys. The short glimpse one has of Mrs. Dobie and Mr. Siegler in the last act, made one wish to have seen them in bigger parts.

The limitations of humanity in real life are so unsatisfactory, after the dreams and ideals and possibilities of "The Blue Bird." In the land of the "Blue Bird," Mrs. Dobie and Mr. Siegler would have arranged scenery, trained their troops and taken most of the grown up parts themselves; but in the land of reality they had to pull the strings to produce the fairyland, jog the fancies, the elements and the leaves into a consciousness of their parts and then had to be satisfied to take the part of very nice but very bewildered parents at the end of a hard year's work.

Most of the children in the audience came away wondering why Mummy Tyl and Daddy Tyl were so stupid and unbelieving when Tyltyl and Mytyl told them of their wonderful adventures. We dare not spoil their illusions or take off any spectacles to tell them that those stupid human parents were the magicians who worked the wonders of the day for them.

Since writing the above I learn that the part of the fairy was taken by Mrs. Somerville Dobie at a moment's notice.

## PURE INVENTIONS.

The last reports about Russian and French successes are from official German quarters declared to be pure inventions. If there had been any successes at all during the last week, such successes would certainly be on the German side.—Dr. O. A. Lloyd.

## PRIZE COURT.

### THE PRIZE SHIP "HANA-METAL."

Matters in connection with the ship Hana-metal (J. Hannig Master) which was captured by H.M.S. Triumph and conveyed from Wei-hai-wei to Hongkong by the Duc de Montpensier's Yacht McKong, came before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Prize Court this morning two claims were made. The owner, William Katz, claimed to be an American and that the ship was under the American flag, and another was made by the Yangtze Insurance Company. The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) represented the Crown, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. K. L. Shenton of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harrison, represented the two claimants.

Hon. Mr. Justice Gompertz, Master of the Hana-metal, who was conducted to Court by a Volunteer guard, was cross-examined upon his affidavit by the Attorney-General. He said he was a German subject, and thought he took charge of the ship on August 3 at Tsingtau. He carried there to his solicitor, but he had the date before him then in a note made from his log book, which was taken when the ship was captured. This private note, in a pocket book, was not otherwise witnessed for reference in his cabin to have him going constantly to the bridge. There were two official logs, one kept by witness and the other by the chief engineer. He took over the ship from Capt. Lennox, who was as witness knew, a British subject. At the same time the chief officer, second officer and chief engineer were changed. The former chief officer was an American the second officer and chief engineer were British and they were replaced by Germans. The second engineer, a Norwegian, witness received his orders from Mr. Katz in Tsingtau where he had agents. He sailed the day after the change of officers for Chefoo in ballast, and arrived there on the afternoon of August 8. Witness stayed at Chefoo that night and part of the next day, and sailed cargo arriving there on the 7th. On the voyage up a few Chinese coolie passengers were carried. There were no Europeans on board in addition to the officers. On both voyages the ship passed Wei-hai-wei, but none of the ships of the British squadron was sighted. On August 9 the Hana-metal sailed for Shanghai, again without cargo or passengers, and Mr. Katz arrived there a few days after witness. The ship at Shanghai seven or eight days after arrival there and then left again with cargo or passengers on the voyage on which she was captured. While at Shanghai a refrigerating machine, which had been stored away in the hold for some time, was discharged. Mr. Katz thinking that as the ship had been to Tsingtau if it was captured it might be claimed as contraband and lead to the detention of the ship. No coal was taken aboard, and it was not a fact that cargo and coal were taken on board. The ship was discharged again. Stores of paint were the only things taken on board. The ship had no cargo, so none was unloaded. Eventually witness received orders from Mr. Katz to proceed to Tsingtau, whence he would probably have to return to England. Witness received no further orders, and did not know for whom the refugees were to be carried or who was going to pay for the ship. On the night witness left the Yangtze he was stopped by the H.M.S. Oke, and on the evening of the 21st two days later by the Triumph, which was accompanied, as witness learned later, by the yacht McKong.

What colours was the Triumph flying when you first saw it? British colours. Are you prepared to say that you saw the ship? Yes, witness said. Why do you hesitate so much then? Be careful. It may be a serious matter you know. I could not see the colours at first, but when I came there out I saw they were British.

They looked like German colours, didn't they? Well something like it. Witness further said he could not tell at first whether the ship was British or Japanese. She was about two miles away when sighted at 6 in the evening. You were anxious to know I suppose?—I was interested because I was stopping by the Oke, and allowed to go, so I thought there would be no trouble if it was a British ship. That was the only interest I had.

The warship was flying the signal "stop once" witness continued. He had already altered his course, steering towards her, when he made this out. The Triumph fired a shot across his bows, and he stopped the engines. You didn't discuss the probability of the warship being German, I suppose?—No; because she had only just fired a shot across his bows, and he was not allowed to take her on. What was her name? Hana-metal on before you took her over?—Shanghai to Vladivostok I think with cattle and general cargo.

Was she in the habit of running double cargoes without cargo?—Not before this time. Referring to the log Capt. Hannig agreed that it was on August 5 that he took over the ship from Capt. Lennox, and the Attorney-General pointed out that this was a day after war was declared between England and Germany. He added that most of the dates mentioned by the Captain were wrong.

Capt. Hannig said the dates in the log were correct. The dates given in his affidavit were chiefly given from memory, as he was not allowed to take his note book—or anything else—ashore.

It is not true that you altered your course towards the Triumph because she was flying the German flag?—No. I altered the course towards the warship because I knew she was a foreign ship.

The Attorney-General said he had wished to cross-examine Capt. Lennox, but he had received insufficient notice from the other side and was still in Shanghai. Before dealing with points of law he wished to state the facts as he understood them, and to be inferred from the evidence.

His Lordship: You are not then calling witnesses? The Attorney-General said he was not but there was another affidavit, by a Captain of the Triumph, which he wished to file. It was not available till today because the ship had not been in. He would first draw attention to the fact that on August 5, the day after the outbreak of war, the Hana-metal, British and American officers were removed and German officers substituted. That might be perfectly consistent with neutrality, but taken in conjunction with other facts his suggestion was that it indicated that the German Government was taking possession and control of the ship, and was under its control.

The ship, which these German officers, sailed on a voyage to Chefoo past the British naval coaling station of Wei-hai-wei, and back again past Wei-hai-wei next day. There was no cargo and no passengers, except a few Chinese coolies, and they would hardly justify the two trips of the ship. It may have been of the very highest importance for the German Government to

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. W. E. Leveson, Secretary to the Municipal Council, has left Shanghai via Siberia on a short trip to England.

News has reached Yunnan of the death, in an action near Belfort, of Mr. Henri Lepissier, of the 18th Dragons, French Army, son of M. Lepissier, vice-consul for France at Yunnan.

Mr. J. R. King, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, is, we regret to learn, confined to Hospital with typhoid fever. The symptoms made their first appearance a fortnight ago. Mr. King's condition is satisfactory.

The Rev. Fr. Francis Xavier Soares, Vicar of St. Lawrence, Macao, has celebrated his silver jubilee as priest in the Portuguese Colony. His parishioners presented him with a silver star at the conclusion of the religious celebrations.

Mr. H. Cooper of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway is leaving for England this week and via Siberia, to volunteer for active service. Mr. Cooper was for several years a member of the Indian Reserve, mounted section. Good wishes will go with him for all prosperity.

Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, arrived this morning by the P. and O. mail Oriental. We understand that Lady Rees Davies, who became seriously ill in England, is not yet strong enough to travel, but expects to sail in a few weeks' time.

have known what was happening at Wei-hai-wei just after the outbreak of war, and he suggested that the voyage of the Hana-metal was recommended by the Yangtze Insurance Company of this kind had been drawn in prize cases by the Courts.

Mr. Potter thought this suggestion ought to have been put to Capt. Hannig. The suggestion had never entered his mind that it was going to be said that these voyages were scouting voyages, counsel added.

His Lordship said the point at all had been put to the Captain, and he thought he should be recalled. The Attorney-General signified his agreement. Continuing he said there was a similar voyage to Shanghai on the 10th. Then Capt. Hannig remained for nine days in port, on his own account doing nothing. That seemed a very extraordinary thing. It might have been that it was more necessary for the captain to remain in Shanghai because he could obtain more information there than outside.

His Lordship: Is not that a point which ought to have been put to the witness? The Attorney-General: I don't put it to him, but he was there, there, and he said he was doing nothing.

Mr. Potter: It should have been put to us, because it places us at a tremendous disadvantage now.

The Attorney-General went on to say that Capt. Hannig then set out for Tientsin to fetch refugees on the orders of Mr. Katz, where the latter got his orders he did not know. On the 21st he was met by the Triumph and McKong, and the affidavit by the captain of the Triumph which was filed, showed that the warship was flying no colours at all at first, that he hoisted German colours, as he was fully entitled to do, and that the Hana-metal immediately altered her course towards the battleship.

That was very significant, witness continued. His Lordship: The only question is that the captain of the Hana-metal probably knew very well there was no German warship of that kind here.

Mr. Potter: He said so. She has only two funnels.

The Attorney-General: Some German ships disguise themselves. Mr. Potter: Not by taking off funnels. The Attorney-General submitted that the fact that the Captain altered his course (the Hana-metal) towards the battleship, showed that the warship was flying no colours at all at first, that he hoisted German colours, as he was fully entitled to do, and that the Hana-metal immediately altered her course towards the battleship.

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WHARF & TIENSIN	YINGHONG	Nov. 21, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Nov. 22, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YAN	Nov. 24, at 4 p.m.
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TIENSIN, via SHANGHAI	LYNCHING, SUNDAY	Nov. 22, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG, TUESDAY	Nov. 24, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YUSANG, TUESDAY	Nov. 24, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI	KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA, YATSHING, THURSDAY	Nov. 26, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG, FRIDAY	Nov. 27, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	YAMASANG, SATURDAY	Nov. 28, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG, SATURDAY	Nov. 28, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & FOCKSANG	YUENSANG, SATURDAY	Nov. 28, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	YUENSANG, WEDNESDAY	Dec. 2, at Noon.

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For further particulars, apply to:  
E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, Nov. 19, 1914.

## THE AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN (WESTWARD) LINE.

(Elliott & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship "CITY OF BRISTOL."

Captain HENDERSON, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 11th December.

For Freight etc. apply to:  
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1914.

## AGENTS.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 13 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

SCOTLAND:—F. L. BROWN, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND BRUSSELS:—MATHIAS FALLAS & Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Boule Paris.

NEW YORK:—T. B. BOWEN, Ltd., 20 Wall Street, New York City.

THE CHINESE STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd., 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAR & BLAKE, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WAUGH, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

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THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.  
5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

## THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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## THE CHINA MAIL

## Typhoon Guide

PRICE







## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.  
 Codes Used: A, A.D.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.  
 Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
 Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.  
 ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.  
 Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained  
 workmen under expert European supervision.  
 All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.  
 Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH FEET	BREADTH FEET	DEPTH FEET	WATER LEVEL	USE OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	70	20	12	High	General
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	70	20	12	High	General
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	70	20	12	High	General
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	25	10	12	High	General
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	25	10	12	High	General
TAIKOUE TIAN					
Common Slip, No. 1	60	20	12	High	General
ABERDEEN					
Hops Dock	30	10	12	High	General
Lamont Dock	30	10	12	High	General

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,  
 1407

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Time Table - From 1st. October 1914.

OUT		IN	
Kowloon	6.50	7.42	9.40
Shing Mun	6.54	7.46	9.44
Yau Ma Tei	6.59	7.51	9.49
Sha Tin	7.10	8.02	9.60
Tai Po	7.23	8.15	9.73
Tai Po Marz	7.27	8.19	9.77
Yau Ling	7.36	8.28	9.86
Sheung Shui	7.39	8.31	9.89
Sha Chau	7.44	8.36	9.94
Canton	11.20	6.05	6.35

\*Will stop at Sheung Shui on notice being given to the guard at Kowloon.

Sundays and Public Holidays.  
 Kowloon 8.45 a.m. Tai Po 9.15 Sheung Shui 9.20

Sha Tin Kok Branch.  
 OUT  
 Tai Po Dep. 6.05 8.20 12.30 3.20  
 Sha Tin Kok Arr. 7.00 9.15 1.25 4.15

IN  
 Sha Tin Kok Dep. 7.10 9.25 1.45 5.15  
 Fan Ling Arr. 8.10 10.25 2.45 6.15

## HOTELS

KINGSCLERE HOTEL,  
HONGKONG.

UNRIVALED position in the Hill district, overlooking the Botanical Gardens and facing the Harbour.  
 Generous quiet. Suites with luxuriously fitted Bathrooms, Telephone and Electric Fans.  
 Telephone in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms throughout.  
 Telephone No. 1122.  
 Cable Address: "Kingsclere".  
 A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.  
 Hongkong, September 1, 1905. 120

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.  
 All Electric Trams Pass Entrance.  
 Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
 European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.  
 Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
 Best of Food and Service.  
 Telephone 378.  
 Cable Address: "KING EDWARD".  
 "VICTORIA".  
 Manager

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCHANTS

INSURANCE CO.  
 IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF  
 THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
 COMPANY, LTD.  
 and  
 THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
 ASSURANCE CO.

## TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000	Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,600	£2,437,600
£-Fire Funds.....	3,899,114
£-Life & Annuity Funds.....	16,138,180
Sinking Fund Account.....	38,518
	22,585,812
Revenue Fire Branch.....	2,567,158
Life and Annuity Branches.....	1,973,269
Revenue Marine Department.....	223,632
Other Receipts.....	430,183
	25,233,319

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

## SELEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

Agents.  
 The service to Germany, Austria, Ottoman Empire and Tangtan are suspended.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.  
 100% STERIL METAL AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Plumber, and Foundry. Cuts, Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and 37, Prince of Wales Road, Hongkong. Telephone No. 315.  
 Hongkong, September 4, 1914.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

From December 1st, 1914 the Post Pillar Boxes will be cleared at the under-mentioned times.

Weeks Days. Sundays.
No. 1 Entrance to Victoria Post Office
No. 2 Entrance to Victoria Post Office
No. 3 Entrance to Victoria Post Office
No. 4 Entrance to Victoria Post Office
No. 5 Entrance to Victoria Post Office
No. 6 Entrance to Victoria Post Office
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No. 100 Entrance to Victoria Post Office

The Public are informed that the Christmas Mail to the United Kingdom and countries beyond will be closed at this office at 4 p.m. on the 20th inst. and is due to reach London on the 25th Dec. Correspondence intended for this route must be so superimposed. A further mail will be closed on Saturday the 21st inst. in London. This mail is due to arrive in London on or about the 24th Dec.

The New Year Post Mail will be closed at noon on the 20th inst. Insured Parcels will only be accepted for the United Kingdom.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

Correspondence (including parcels) is being despatched as opportunity offers; but all services are irregular and uncertain and all correspondence is liable to delay.

The Parcel Post Service to France is suspended until further notice.

The Parcel Post and insured letter system to Brazil is suspended.

Notice is given that although every possible precaution is taken to secure the safety of all postal packets whilst in the custody of the Post Office the Postmaster-General cannot give compensation for any loss or damage which may be due to the act of the King's enemies. Until further notice no Letters, Boxes, Parcels for Belgium, Brazil, Greece or Montenegro and no Letters, Boxes or Parcels for Malta can be accepted for insurance.

The Parcel Post Service to the United Kingdom is in full working order in both directions by the long sea route.

The Parcel Post Service to Egypt and certain countries mentioned, served by Egypt is resumed for ordinary parcels only.

Cyprus, Greece, Syria, Turkey, Italy, Algeria, Tunisia, Switzerland and (Lybia) Tripoli.

The service to Germany, Austria, Ottoman Empire and Tangtan are suspended.

The Mail from London (via Siberia) of 20th ult., is due to arrive here on Friday, the 20th November.

Mails will close for: HOIHOW, FAKHOE & HAIPHONG. For 20th Nov. at 11.15 a.m. on Friday, the 20th Nov.

## JAPAN Via NAGASAKI.

Per ..... at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 20th Nov.

## EUROPE, INDIA Via TUTORIN.

Per ..... on Friday, the 20th Nov.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND &amp; NEW GUINEA via THURSDAY ISLAND.

Per ..... at 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 21st Nov.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOOW.

Per ..... at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 21st Nov.

## WHAIRWAI &amp; TIENTSIN.

Per ..... at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 21st Nov.

## AMOY &amp; FOCHOOW.

Per ..... at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st Nov.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Per ..... at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st Nov.

## SEANGHAI &amp; NORTH CHINA.

Per ..... at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st Nov.

## TIENTSIN-Peking Service Shanghai British P.O. 8.30 a.m., Thursday, 26th Nov.

## SEANGHAI, NORTH CHINA &amp; TIENTSIN.

Per ..... at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st Nov.

## SWATOW.

Per ..... at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 22nd Nov.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FORMOSA Via TAMPUL.

Per ..... at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 22nd Nov.

## STRAITS &amp; JAVA via BATAVIA.

Per ..... at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 22nd Nov.

## JAPAN Via KOBE.

Per ..... at 4 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd Nov.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOOW.

Per ..... at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th Nov.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, November 19, 1914.

On London..... 1/ 8 1/2

On New York..... 1/ 8 1/2

On Bombay..... 1/ 8 1/2

On Calcutta..... 1/ 8 1/2

## TO LET.

TO LET.

No. 1 HART AVENUE, Kowloon.

Apply "G."

c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1914. 1208

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South West portion of the First Floor, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the OSMIA BAK.

GODOWN, No. 9 Ice House Street.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1914.

## TO LET.

21, 23 & 25 SHELLEY STREET.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, Nov. 2, 1914. 1027

## TO LET-FURNISHED.

THE BUILDING in Kennedy Road known as the CROSS GEMINI.

For particulars, apply to T. F. HOUGH,

Attorney for Club Germania.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1914. 1201

## TO LET.

CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1914. 1075

## TO LET.

GODOWN in Ice House Street.

Apply HONGKONG ICE CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, May 21, 1914. 643

## TO LET.

LEGHEND WEST, Peak Road, recently renovated, furnished, moderate rent.

Apply to THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY LTD.

Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1914. 1192

## TO LET.

FLATS in HUMPHREYS BUILDINGS and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1914.

## TO LET.

SMALL BUNGALOW, Barker Road, Peak, suitable for one or two Bachelors.

Apply "BUNGALOW".

c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1914. 1130

## TO LET.

168 The Peak. THE KENNELS.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1914. 1074

## TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSE, with Complete Appliances, 12, Kennedy Road, Possession 1st Nov., 1914.

Apply YOUNG HEE,

12, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1914. 1133

## TO LET.

HOUSE in OLIFTON GARDENS, Contin Road.

Apply GODOWN'S NEW PRAYS, Kennedy Town.

GODOWN'S at Wandai.

Apply HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1914. 940

## TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

## To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

THE above Association will Open on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., for all Transactions, except in SHANGHAI stocks.

EDWARD W. RAYMOND, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 19, 1914. 1215

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 20th November, 1914, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Removed to Sale Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Terms - As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 19, 1914. 1215

## SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

November 18.

Chonan, British steamer, 1,355, Lloyd Jones, Shanghai November 16, General.

Wong, British steamer, 1,127, J. M. Smith, Shanghai November 14, General.

Drayton, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Ring, Bangkok and Swatow Nov. 17, General.

Derwent, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, Saigon Nov. 14, General.

November 19.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,084, A. L. Valentini, Bombay Nov. 5, Mail and General.

Hidaka Maru, Japanese str., 4,051, T. Sato, Nagasaki November 15, General.

Niryo Maru, Japanese str.,